RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
Northern Pacific Railroad
878 MILES.
The Shortest Line to Chicago and all points East, and the ONLY Line running THROUGH trains between Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

DIRECT
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC
Is the Only Line Running
PASSENGER TRAINS,
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS,
PALACE DINING CARS,
LUXURIOUS SMOKING CARS, made of Compressed Steel,
ELEGANT SLEEPERS, free of charge.

WASHINGTON AND OREGON
TO THE EAST.

See That Your Tickets Read
VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC
& ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS
And Thereby Avoid Change of Cars.

Leave Portland at 7:30 P. M. daily, arrive at Spokane Falls at 7:30 A. M. next morning, making connection with all the through trains for all points East, North and South.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Leave Portland at 7:30 P. M. daily for Kalama, connecting with the Pacific Express for Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia and all points on Sound.

Through car daily from Portland to Spokane Falls without change.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt. St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Portland.

A. L. MAXWELL, Local Agent, Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

| LEAVE PORTLAND | ARRIVE ASTORIA |
|---|---|
| AT 7 MORNING | 11:30 A. M. |
| Columbia Sunday Excursion | 9:00 A. M. |
| Monday | 7:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday | 7:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday | 7:00 A. M. |
| Thursday | 7:00 A. M. |
| Friday | 7:00 A. M. |
| Saturday | 7:00 A. M. |

| LEAVE ASTORIA | ARRIVE PORTLAND |
|---|---|
| AT 3 P. M. | 6:30 P. M. |
| Monday | 6:30 P. M. |
| Tuesday | 6:30 P. M. |
| Wednesday | 6:30 P. M. |
| Thursday | 6:30 P. M. |
| Friday | 6:30 P. M. |
| Saturday | 6:30 P. M. |

Right reserved to change as notice or emergency may require.

RIVER DIVISION.

To make steamer connecting with Atlantic and Pacific Express at Portland daily at 7 A. M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily except Sunday between Portland and Huntington.

Through Sleeping Cars on Portland Express.

Reclining Chair Cars run on Portland Express to The Dalles and Huntington.

Through Tickets to the East at lowest rates.

Emigrant movers check baggage through to Chicago, Omaha and St. Paul on this daily Atlantic Express, thus saving the emigrant time between Portland and St. Paul or Omaha.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Boat leaves for Lyons or Jonesport at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Lyons at 2 P. M., Jonesport at 4 P. M.

| Leave Portland | Mo | Tu | Wed | Th | Fr | Sa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astoria | 7 AM | | 7 AM | | 7 AM | |
| Columbia | 6 AM | | 6 AM | | 6 AM | |
| Portland for Salem | 7 AM | | 7 AM | | 7 AM | |
| Salem | 5 PM | | 5 PM | | 5 PM | |
| Corvallis | 11 AM | | 11 AM | | 11 AM | |
| Yaquina B'y | 6 PM | | 6 PM | | 6 PM | |

| Leave Portland | Mo | Tu | Wed | Th | Fr | Sa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astoria | 7 AM | | 7 AM | | 7 AM | |
| Columbia | 6 AM | | 6 AM | | 6 AM | |
| Portland for Salem | 7 AM | | 7 AM | | 7 AM | |
| Salem | 5 PM | | 5 PM | | 5 PM | |
| Corvallis | 11 AM | | 11 AM | | 11 AM | |
| Yaquina B'y | 6 PM | | 6 PM | | 6 PM | |

Express Trains.

| Leave Portland | Arrive |
|---|---|
| Portland | 8:00 A. M. |
| McMinnville | 12:30 P. M. |

| Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|
| McMinnville | 1:30 P. M. |
| Portland | 5:30 P. M. |

Close connection at Lyons with the California & Oregon Stage Company.

Freight and passage rates as low as by other lines. For further information call at the company's office, No. 1 Ankeny street, corner of Front, Portland.

Corner Front and Pine Sts., Portland.

Freight and passage rates as low as by other lines. For further information call at the company's office, No. 1 Ankeny street, corner of Front, Portland.

R. KOEHLER, Superintendent.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

Oregon and California R'y

Oregon and Transcontinental Company, Owners.

On and after Feb. 25, 1884, trains will run daily, except Sunday, as follows:

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and PRUNE HILL.

| | LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|
| | Mail Train. | Mail Train. |
| Portland | 7:00 A. M. | 5:30 P. M. |
| Prune Hill | 11:00 A. M. | 1:30 P. M. |

| | LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|
| | Express Train. | Express Train. |
| Portland | 4:00 P. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Prune Hill | 8:00 P. M. | 8:00 A. M. |

The Oregon and California Railroad makes connection with all the regular trains on the Eastside Division.

Westside Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

| | LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|
| | Mail Train. | Mail Train. |
| Portland | 7:30 A. M. | 5:30 P. M. |
| Corvallis | 2:00 P. M. | 12:00 M. |

| | LEAVE | ARRIVE |
|---|---|---|
| | Express Train. | Express Train. |
| Portland | 4:00 P. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Corvallis | 8:00 P. M. | 8:00 A. M. |

Close connection at Corvallis with the Corvallis & Yaquina Bay Stage Company.

A. L. MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.

Oregon Ry & Navigation

OCEAN DIVISION.

| LEAVE PORTLAND | LEAVE ASTORIA |
|---|---|
| AT 7 MORNING | AT 3 MORNING |
| Columbia Sunday Excursion | Monday |
| Monday | Tuesday |
| Tuesday | Wednesday |
| Wednesday | Thursday |
| Thursday | Friday |
| Friday | Saturday |
| Saturday | |

Right reserved to change as notice or emergency may require.

RIVER DIVISION.

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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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| Leave Portland | Mo | Tu | Wed | Th | Fr | Sa |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Astoria | 7 AM | | 7 AM | | 7 AM | |
| Columbia | 6 AM | | 6 AM | | 6 AM | |
| Portland for Salem | 7 AM | | 7 AM | | 7 AM | |
| Salem | 5 PM | | 5 PM | | 5 PM | |
| Corvallis | 11 AM | | 11 AM | | 11 AM | |
| Yaquina B'y | 6 PM | | 6 PM | | 6 PM | |

Express Trains.

| Leave Portland | Arrive |
|---|---|
| Portland | 8:00 A. M. |
| McMinnville | 12:30 P. M. |

| Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|
| McMinnville | 1:30 P. M. |
| Portland | 5:30 P. M. |

Close connection at Lyons with the California & Oregon Stage Company.

Corner Front and Pine Sts., Portland.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

THE
CHICAGO,
MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWAY
IS CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
—AND—
UNION PACIFIC
IS THE
SHORT LINE
FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST TO CHICAGO and all points in the Eastern States.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Minneapolis.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Chicago.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and St. Paul.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Omaha.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Kansas City.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and St. Joseph.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Council Bluffs.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Atchison.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Leavenworth.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Peoria.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Quincy.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Keokuk.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Burlington.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Rock Island.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Davenport.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Dubuque.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Madison.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Milwaukee.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Chicago.
It is the only line running Vestibule Trains between Portland and Minneapolis

# The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 28 1884


## CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour has written a letter to the New York legislature in favor of maintaining the canals by taxation alone The reason for making them free of toll was not merely to increase the tonnage upon them but rather to cut down the cost of carrying to we cosale export to other countries our products It was not a movement of hostility to the railroads for he says, 'it is not true that railroads and water routes are antagonistic While they compete in some respects in many others they promote mutual interest by building up the general prosperity of the country We have proof of this," says Mr Seymour in the fact that the most prosperous railroads run parallel to water routes Of the hundred principal cities of our country nearly all are built at places where they have the advantage of water routes These cheapen the cost of building and furnish at the lowest cost the crude articles which give employment to mechanics and laborers To convert rough and coarse materials into useful articles adds many times to their value and gives profitable work to our people The lowering of canal tolls has proved to be of great benefit to all routes of commerce "Of this we have a striking proof," he says, 'in the reports by the general government with regard to the commerce and navigation of the United States including the year 1882 It shows that from 1835 to 1871 a period of thirty eight years the balance of trade was against our country except during eight years This brought upon us the commercial disasters which culminated in the year 1873 After the policy of low tolls was adopted by a series of reductions the balance of trade for the past eight years has been in our favor In 1883 it amounted to $100 658 488 The balances of trade in favor of this country since low tolls have existed have given prosperity to businesses of all kinds in every part of the state This change added immensely to the value of railroad stocks as well as to the prosperity of all classes and pursuits of our state

This is merely another way of saying what we have been insisting upon that cheap transportation increases the general prosperity of the country to such a degree that the railroads are benefited by it quite as much as their patrons are Heavy taxes upon transportation depress and stifle production because these taxes fall only on our home productions Any reduction in the cost of transportation is equivalent to a near approach to markets As Mr Seymour says, 'our exports grow up as carrying rates are cut down ' As labor is higher in this country than in India South America and Australia, we can only compete with these countries in supplying Europe with food by low rates of transportation We can sell to Europe only by having cheap modes of sending our products to their markets The railroads are as much concerned in this subject as the farmers Their interests are mutually related But the railroads are so apt to conduct their business with a view to mere temporary profits that in order to bring about and steadily maintain a good understanding between them and their customers, or in the words of the constitution to establish justice and promote domestic tranquility in this important matter it is necessary to set a watch upon the railway companies, and bring to bear upon them constantly the force of public opinion enlightened organized and armed with powers sufficient to curb but not to cripple to check but not to destroy and at the same time to liberalize the views of railroad managers to enlarge the horizon of their vision by the authoritative advice and counsel of men who see relations to the public are wider and more general This is what a railroad commission is capable of doing and what it is needed to do It has done this in Massachusetts where as the commissioners in their last annual report say

> no charge of unreasonable preference or illegal discrimination by a lower charge for the longer haul has this year been brought before the board except in two cases where the evidence wholly failed to support the charges Unjust discriminations have altogether ceased in Massachusetts, which is a gratifying result of twelve years experience with a railroad commission The railroad problem has not been fully solved in Massachusetts but both the railroads and the public have been greatly benefited and liberalized by means of the considerations of broad public policy which Mr C F Adams Jr and his associates and successors in the railway commission have brought to bear upon them

## PAY YOUR TAXES

A misunderstanding of the effect of Judge Deady's opinion on the mortgage tax law is likely to get many persons into trouble about their taxes It is evident from the slowness with which taxes are being paid and from numerous other incidents that the supposition is very prevalent that no tax can be lawfully collected, and in particular that taxes cannot be collected on mortgages or on notes secured by mortgage But in fact the new mortgage tax law does not change the old law except as to the definition of real estate and as mortgages were always taxable so they are yet. On the tax roll of this county the mortgages stand assessed in bulk mainly, as "mortgages and other liens on real property, as heretofore Under the old law, therefore the tax is still collectable and even granting that the new law is void the sheriff has the right and it is his duty to make a sheriff's assessment of all mortgages and to proceed against the property of the mortgagee for collection of the tax Of course the sheriff will use in making his assessment, the information obtained through the inquisitions of the new mortgage tax law, all of which is matter of record, and he can also garnish for payment of the tax any debt which may be due to the taxpayer It is plain, therefore, that those who do not pay will only make costs for themselves The foreign money lenders send their notes out of the state, and in most of the counties they probably have no personal property that can be reached, but when the notes come back for payment (the dates upon which they fall due being matters of record) they can be garnished also for the taxes under the old law The result, so far as the foreign money lender is concerned will be that he will have to pay the taxes assessed against him, or the legislature at the next session will pass a law forbidding him to do business in the state. THE OREGONIAN, as is well known thinks it bad policy to tax credits but the temper of the people throughout the state is unmistakably for such taxation and they will not be tricked with

A southern newspaper editor has found as the result of his inquiries, that there is a pretty general rule that dog owners shall in some way pay for the missing sheep In Vermont dogs are taxed $1 each and the money goes to the towns to pay for sheep killed Rhode Island taxes the animals $5 each, and retrays without collars may be killed by any one In New York each county is empowered to impose taxes on dogs to pay for sheep and the assessments run from fifty cents to three dollars Mississippi has a similar law In Pennsylvania Illinois, Kansas and North Carolina owners of dogs are made specially liable for damage done by them, and in the state first named an attorney's fee may be included in the judgment The Ohio tax is $1 each, and any one may kill a dog off the owner's premises Michigan collects $1 on dogs and $3 on bitches and a man who knowingly keeps a dog with the mutton habit may be sent to jail for three months In South Carolina dogs are returned as personal property at $5 each, and taxed accordingly, and owners are liable for double damages to sheep. Missouri taxes dogs $1 and bitches $2 each, and West Virginia has a kind of local option so that each county acts its pleasure in the matter.


If you covet appetite, flesh, color, strength and vigor, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists.


## THE TRUE LAND POLICY

Hardly a steamer arrives from California but brings us from eighty to a hundred men of a desirable class, men who have been virtually driven out of California by the execrable land policy of that state—a policy which taxes the poor man's land at its cash value and allows the Spanish grant holder to ship his broad acres through the county board of equalization at one tenth of what it could be sold for This virtually throws the expense of the state and county governments upon the shoulders of the middle classes letting free the very rich and the very idle who have nothing to say. It is this fact that is sending to Oregon every man who has money to buy land while land is low Again, there is a boom in farming lands in that state which were sold quite high enough before the boom was inaugurated There is no land in America worth $80 to $100 per acre for agricultural purposes and which finds quite the highest state of cultivation is sold at $2 or it will need cheap rates of freight to market in order that it may be made to pay Any such price as $250 per acre for lands untouched by the plow are speculative and afford no safe return to the investor

The violent cyclones in the southern states and the Arctic blizzards of the northern Mississippi valley have proven potential agents in sending hither a class of emigrants who are looking for more genial climate and a life which carries with it fewer terrors for one's personal safety On the heels of these cold winters come very hot summers with excessively humid ones not indeed as to preclude all hope of crops and these hot summers and cold winters are warping no small part of the population out of the states in the center of the continent And when these people come here with the hope of settling among us they should not be driven off by prohibitory prices such as prevail in California They should be welcomed among us and given every reasonable inducement to settle in our midst Most of our farmers have the erroneous idea that the real value of land depends upon its area that is that land which lies in a body of 1100 to 3000 acres is more valuable to the acre than smaller tracts of land Now the only condition of things that could render this a possibility is the reversion of our state to its semi civilized condition of many years ago when the Willamette valley lands were simply pastures for beef or mutton That day has long since gone by the lands in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys have become so valuable for agriculture that they are no longer available for pasturage and the nomadic element which has no higher aim than to grow rich by the spontaneous increase of dumb beasts long since began to move eastward upon the sagebrush plains of eastern Oregon and Idaho The development of our state in the conditions that now exist has left these a rude old people a little at one side

From the time you cross the Clackamas or the Tualatin on the road south no matter which side of the river you take, you find a class of people who are known as land poor They have kept on acquiring more and more land, regardless of how they were going to cultivate it or how they are going to get their money back out of it Will they sow it to beets and timothy grass and use its product in stall feeding beef? Oh no they will tell you it does not pay to feed—better let the cattle starve through the winter and lose twenty per cent than feed your stock as they should be housed and fed And why does it not pay? Men make it pay in Illinois where the winters as cold winters as we do and they are have to build warmer barns and supply a greater amount of food per to each animal kept And why should it not be made to pay in Oregon? The truth is that Oregon has been easily wanting in thrift and she feels it to day Look at your well to do farmers all the way from Sauvie's island to Jacksonville and from Hood river to Weston and what are they? simply men who farm on the old Yankee ideas and pay cash for nothing that can be grown upon a farm That is the only element that can hope to grow rich in Oregon and they are coming here from all directions Such men add to the material wealth of every country and should be induced to stay

If every man who has six hundred acres of land to sell will use proper discretion in disposing of it there will be no fear of his being able to obtain a large average price for it in the long run as there will be no lack of buyers If such a man owning such a body of land will sell one-sixteenth to each of four different purchasers at the same time or within the same year he will have no difficulty in disposing of the rest of his land to the same parties in three years they will be able to buy another fourth of his land at say $40 per acre allowing that they paid $28 for the first purchase In 1890 they would be able to buy another quarter at $55 or $60 and about 1894 the old proprietor would be in a position to sell his remaining quarter for $100 per acre In this way the farmer could sell his land at an average of $55 75 and yet get fair interest on what he sells besides having a living for his family on what he retains Or he might be able to close out his entire farm for $40 at the start but the other way is the safest for all concerned.

In some parts of the state the land is held by a few men in such bodies as to make it a serious matter In Douglas county this is particularly the case for wheat culture is somewhat limited there as the high rates of transportation to tide water leaves small profit for the producer Most of the land is devoted to the production of cattle and sheep, and belongs to a very unprogressive element in a general way The writer could not help thinking it was just so much the worse for the country when at board one of these old fellows remark at Portland one day that he owned the land on which eleven families had formerly resided Nobody wants to see the country held in subjection by such a class as this The ideal condition of a prosperous country is a country on up into small farms of forty to one hundred acres and every foot of ground tilled to its utmost capacity If parties coming in here with money can be given reasonable figures and are not driven off by prohibitory prices we shall soon see this condition of affairs prevailing in Oregon The old timers who prefer stock raising to farming will succeed in selling off their valley property and will settle up the hollows of the Des Chutes and Snake rivers the Willamette valley lands will be occupied by a more thrifty and economical class who will plan something else than wheat and cut lumber to be cut out of the land and the coast region from Chetcoe cove to the Clatsop plains will be one continuous line of dairy farms And we shall not be compelled to get all our beef from east of the Cascades either for the new men will still feed a few head of cattle to every farm utilizing the straw that now has to waste Under a different order of things Oregon would be the richest of the Pacific states and the dawn of a day when that order of things will prevail is not very far off

Two chapters of Blaine's forthcoming history have been given to the world through the newspapers Of Mr Buchanan Mr Blaine says "His fame would have been more enviable had he never been elevated to the president's This is epigrammatic, but Tacitus from whom the idea is borrowed beats it in pith and point He is speaking of Galba who was emperor for a few months but forgot as Shakespeare expresses it that a scepter snatched with an unruly hand must be as boisterously maintained and so fell through his own irresolution —*Major privato visus dum imperatus fuit, et omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset* "He seemed greater than a private man so long as he was one, and the sufferages of mankind would have pronounced him worthy of empire, had he never been emperor." Mr Blaine, in so rewriting the ides, weakens its expression. But, as Froude says "Beyond all question or comparison the greatest writer who has as yet devoted himself to historical composition was Caius Tacitus To take a hint from Tacitus may therefore be a sufficient honor for Mr Blaine or any other modern writer

## ONLY PERPLEXING TO ORGANS

The *Standard* says it is difficult to see how the New York *Times* 'after what it has said of Mr Blaine could if he were to be nominated at Chicago give him its support Eight years and the eve of the Cincinnati convention it was allied him furiously and served up the Mulligan letters day after day in the style for the local fast dinner and supper of the Maine statesman It still frets its heaviest guns at him with not any apparent consideration of the perplexing attitude it would be in as a republican organ if the wild stories were to figure the national convention" There would be nothing perplexing to the *Times* on the situation It is not an organ but a newspaper a republican newspaper in the best sense of a term which has political principles which it values beyond party success If Mr Blaine should be nominated for president the *Times* would probably obey him what it did when a nomination for governor of New York was forced upon the party by the political adversaries which would refuse to support him This is what it ought to do entertaining the opinion it does of Mr Blaine's political and personal honesty and what would it do if it were to do. And the fact is what so many independent republicans would do that the serious question of Mr Blaine as a candidate is so extremely presumptuous as to make it the object with the attempt of even the third term by machine methods mostly received and under which it failed The truth is that Mr Blaine though an intensely popular man does not possess the confidence of that portion of the public—that dominant of the republican party in which its traditional character as the organized conscience of the nation is preserved—which will not respond to the *Times* plan for a lively campaign and therefore his nomination would be as undesirable as his own personal character Governor Claflin of Massachusetts says that Blaine could not carry that state We think there is no doubt he would be defeated in New York The thoughtful people of the country have lost confidence in him and will not support him, because as Wellington once said the most dreadful thing in war next to a great defeat, is a great victory So independent and thoughtful voters would regard a great victory under Blaine as we say than a great defeat because in their opinion, he stands for all that is disreputable and dangerous in the various elements of the republican party Our Portland contemporary has misunderstood the tone and purpose of the *Times* or it would not expect it to reverse its guns if the Chicago convention should be captured by the wily Hibernian

The Blair educational bill on which Daljell and other senators spoke on Wednesday provides in substance That there shall be in annual appropriation from the government funds during the next ten years beginning with $15 000 000 for the first year and diminishing by $1 000 000 each subsequent year—that is first year $15 000 000 second year $14 000 000 third year $13 000 000 and so on And this money shall be divided among the several states and territories according to prevailing illiteracy that is in the same proportion which the number of persons over 10 years of age who cannot read or write within the state bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States That no part of the money thus appropriated shall be paid to any state which shall not during the first five years expend at least one third as much as his share of the national funds for the maintenance of common schools and an equal amount during the second five years That no part of the fund shall be used for the support of school houses or school buildings of any sectarian character for the rent of the same except in states where the illiterate persons are not more than 5 per cent of the whole population, the state legislature may direct how the national fund shall be expended The other provisions of the bill are designed to protect the honest administration and proper expenditure of the proposed fund The sum would not be large when divided among the states and territories It would be too small indeed to affect much even at the start and would dwindle in a few years to insignificant proportions The money would go mostly to the southern states

## TWAIN.

To the imagination of Theodore Winthrop the word Tacoma or at least its perpetration is due The story about Mount Rainier which he dressed up as a legend calling it Tacoma has given a name to an important and growing town and may give the name to a state It is more than thirty years since the author of The Canoe and Saddle and John Brent end of Cecil Dreeme made his rapid ride over the Cascade mountains from Nisqually to Yakima and The Dalles and nearly twenty three years since he fell while leading a charge at Big Bethel Va at the age of thirty two Tacoma may one day establish a memorial hall a library or a fountain to honor the man through whom the city found its name His sister has prepared and just published "The Life and Poems of Theodore Winthrop" and the book stores now have it on sale His own letters and journals tell most of the story of his life The poems are scattered through but he volume, with an attempt to introduce them in the narrative at about the time when they were written Most of them are fragmentary and did not receive the final touches which their author would have given them for publication The most ambitious effort is a poem of sixty pages in blank verse called 'Two Worlds It was written when he was twenty seven years of age with a view to publication and was thrown aside when prose writing received his entire attention The editor says It appeared at first too unfinished to give to the public but upon careful study it seemed only necessary to cut off redundances to show that it is one of his best works and worthy of his reputation His was a full genius and his nature suffered a great loss in his untimely death

It is said that some 200 operatives in the Fall River mills in New Jersey have imbibed disloyal sentiments in regard to protection and have presented their views somewhat in this style No matter what the tariff was the workingman received no benefit from it Their wages was neither advanced when the tariff was raised nor were they reduced when it was lowered their condition is worse every day while the manufacturers have all got rich built mansions drive fancy turnouts, extend and liberally their mills and live a life of luxury all on the strength of the protective tariff which is supposed to benefit employers and employer alike but which in fact only benefits the latter Thus said they expected the abolition of the tariff would reduce their wages but there would be other advantages that would make up for it in the cheaper clothing and food and consequently lower rents There will be less money in circulation but cheaper all right as for us we have but little money than it is at present Those authorities are much in request and it is especially known to become the constant while trade up operatives represents their free expression The capitalists naturally rely upon the ignorance of this situation to prevent the loyalty of the laboring men in breaking out in overacts of hostility but the yells raise the high protective tariff must be stunned by an enforced alliance between workingmen and capitalists


Advertising heads such as Situations Wanted Help Wanted To Rent For Sale Lost Found Boarders Wanted &c inserted for ten cents per line first insertion five cents per line for every subsequent insertion Notices of Deaths Marriages and Births fifty cents each Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line All patent advertisements payable in advance

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BY CHOICE SCHOOL FOR SALE IN GOOD COUNTY Apply at once to HOSKINS & CO

WANTED—CHEAP PAINTERS BY J E Manufacturer 8 and 10 corner Davis and Front

SCANDINAVIANS—ENGLISH AND HOME Seconds man 1 cash or rent lively clerk or porter good reference Box Oregonian

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OLIVER CHEESE HARRIS & CO 68 Washington

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND SAFE Inquire at 124 Ladd's addition

FOR RENT HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front suite up stairs will rent to 1 or 2 gentlemen reference required 1 block from P O address M Journal

FOR SALE—FRANCIS VALENTINE FRUIT OF the best local and foreign kinds Purchasers supplied at reasonable rates Apply at Nursery and Seed Store corner First and Washington streets

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A FURNISHED room to let for light housekeeping Must be in good location Address with price and location Box 1 Oregonian

FOR RENT—GOOD NEARLY NEW OF 8 rooms nicely finished with bath and pantry hot and cold water in the house on Portland Heights Apply to H McALLISTER corner First and Washington streets

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Frank Dekum and Frank Dekum Jr in the firm name of Frank Dekum & Son in the business of Meat Market at No 24 Front street in the city of Portland Oregon has been dissolved by mutual consent Which business will hereafter be carried on by Frank Dekum Jr at the old stand All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts at once and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for payment

FRANK DEKUM JR
FRANK DEKUM

Portland March 3 1884

Referring to the above the undersigned begs leave to say that he will continue the business at the old stand 24 Front st

FRANK DEKUM JR

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## DON'T FORGET


To call at the Gem Hall Rose we are offering 8 dozen

25 CENTS PER PAIR.

They are the best 25 cent gent in the city

OLDS & KING,

186 First St


## ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE.


I will sell by Public Auction from the premises No 61 North First st, Portland

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29TH AT 7 O'CLOCK WITHOUT RESERVE

The entire stock of goods consisting of

Men's Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Overshirts, Fine Underwear, Cutlery, Tobacco, Rubber Goods, Notions, etc. etc.

The goods will be continued every afternoon and evening until the entire stock is disposed of

HENRY HOLBROOK Assignee

GILMAN & CO Auctioneers


## Portland Box Factory.


G W PARRISH SUCCESSOR TO DARROW & Co Manufacturer and dealer in Sash Doors Blinds Mouldings and all kinds of Building Material Warehouse 111 to 119 Washington st Factory Corner Front and Taylor sts


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That Hibbard's Pioneer Bakery is the best place to get Bread Pies Cakes and Confectionery

EMPIRE WATER MAKER HARRY A CARTWRIGHT for years with R Smith Hamilton and First Watch a that others have failed to make it correctly a specialty


## SECOND ANNIVERSARY


SOCIAL AND DANCE OF MARTHA WASHINGTON Circle No 1 Daughters of Liberty on Saturday evening March 29 at corner First and Yamhill streets The ladies admitting gentleman and lady 50 cts Refreshments included


## THE ELECTORAL VOTE

The electoral colleges of the several states now contain an aggregation of 401 members Conceding to the democrats all the doubtful and states that party will start off with 161 assured electoral votes as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 10 |
| Arkansas | 7 |
| Delaware | 3 |
| Florida | 4 |
| Georgia | 12 |
| Kentucky | 12 |
| Louisiana | 8 |
| Maryland | 8 |
| Mississippi | 9 |
| Missouri | 15 |
| North Carolina | 10 |
| South Carolina | 7 |
| Tennessee | 12 |
| Texas | 8 |
| Virginia | 12 |
| West Virginia | 6 |
| Total | 161 |

The republicans will have a majority of the electoral vote if they can carry New York but they will be forced to rely upon the doubtful states to make up the remainder of the 201 votes necessary to elect Their doubtful states are

| | |
|---|---|
| California | 6 |
| Connecticut | 6 |
| Illinois | 22 |
| Indiana | 15 |
| Iowa | 11 |
| Kansas | 5 |
| Maine | 7 |
| Michigan | 11 |
| Nebraska | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 4 |
| Oregon | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 30 |
| Rhode Island | 4 |
| Vermont | 5 |
| Wisconsin | 10 |
| Total | 164 |

The democrats need 201 votes will be required Out of these doubtful states named in the following table the republicans must certainly secure

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 35 |
| Ohio | 23 |
| California | 6 |
| Indiana | 15 |
| Nevada | 3 |
| Total | 34 |

To elect the republicans must get forty seven votes and the democrats forty eight votes to win We do not think there is any probability that Ohio though last and doubtful because it never democratic on the presidential election but Ohio Indiana and California would not give the republicans the election if New York New Jersey and Connecticut were left to the democrats It is almost certain that if New York goes democratic New Jersey will also And if Nevada democratic cash has for some years had the call in that corrupt little political town Without New York either party might possibly win but it may be set down as almost certain that the party which carries New York will elect the president

The Boston *Herald* advises the democratic party not to give up the fight for the presidency so easily and says by way of encouragement that they may succeed But there is only one way in which they can do this—by reducing the taxes keeping the expenditures within reasonable limits supporting the civil service law carrying silver coinage and passing the half dozen or more important measures which the republicans have persistently neglected in Indiana the bankrupt act the bill for the regulation of presidential inability and succession and a bill granting national aid to education In other words do *He did* might have said there would be nothing to prevent the success of the democratic party if its leaders did not waste the substantial fruits of victory pursuing what the republican leaders have crippled If the party has truly democratic principles and espouses the people instead of the procession which follow the band wagon of the republican machine it would still have a chance But these suggestions are very much like the Decalogue Pat says like telling a drowning man in mid ocean that he must be saved if he will only get to either the east and land a boat

While the government workmen were engaged on a sand bar in the reservation at Vancouver a few days ago they unearthed a skeleton buried very shallow which crumbled when handled With it was found a pair of large size brass buckles This would tell us that the body was buried by the Hudson Bay company probably long before the first white settlers arrived


Send for All Wool Dresses and Bolivia Cloth 50 and Alder Dye Drapery Co Portland

ST CHARLES HOTEL RESTAURANT, CHARLES MOSER Proprietor

G. SHINDLER & CO. FURNITURE Carpets Wall Paper 186 first street


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WANTED A GOOD SOLICITOR MAY 1 enter

BY CHOICE SCHOOL FOR SALE IN GOOD COUNTY Apply at once to HOSKINS & CO

WANTED—CHEAP PAINTERS BY J E Manufacturer 8 and 10 corner Davis and Front

SCANDINAVIANS—ENGLISH AND HOME Seconds man 1 cash or rent lively clerk or porter good reference Box Oregonian

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE 8 ROOMS AND bath 1 block from P O address M Journal

OLIVER CHEESE HARRIS & CO 68 Washington

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND SAFE Inquire at 124 Ladd's addition

FOR RENT HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front suite up stairs will rent to 1 or 2 gentlemen reference required 1 block from P O address M Journal

FOR SALE—FRANCIS VALENTINE FRUIT OF the best local and foreign kinds Purchasers supplied at reasonable rates Apply at Nursery and Seed Store corner First and Washington streets

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## WANTS.


WANTED A LADY TEACHER IN SCHOOL District No 1 Address or call at CLOUD BEAR Tenth st Or

WANTED TO RENT SOMETHING TO DO Will work cheap Address M Journal

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY OF REfinement to do housework in a small family Address M Journal

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TO LUMBERMEN—WISHING TO CONTRACT for the delivery of logs during the coming season will please call on the undersigned at their office in the Oregonian building

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WANTED AUNTIE'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE 51 Second st between Morrison and Yamhill Portland Or


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AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW BOOK THE Life and Services of Gen Grant Sheridan Sherman Garfield and all the Generals of the Army and Navy Over 300 fine steel portraits Only book containing full authentic accounts of the lives of our Generals Agents are making from $100 to $300 per month Send for circulars and extra terms to agents Address J R BUTLER & CO Chicago Ill

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WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE ACTIVE WIDE awake men and women to canvass for our new and popular books Call this day and apply at once AT BANCROFT'S Bookstore San Francisco Salesroom 721 Market st

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE United States and Canada to sell the Improved Common Sense Family Knitting Machine Price only $5 Warranted for 5 years Capable of knitting 15 000 stitches per minute Will knit a pair of stockings from the foot up in 75 minutes Will knit the heel and narrow off the toe perfectly Will knit 20 different varieties of work Will do the whole work of a family of five persons Will knit a coarse or fine gauge and do the finest or coarsest work required in a manner to please the most fastidious Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from 2 pounds of yarn Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from 2½ pounds of yarn Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from 1½ pounds of yarn Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from cotton warp in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from cotton warp in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from cotton warp in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Shetland wool in 3 hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Shetland wool in 4 hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Shetland wool in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Berlin wool in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Berlin wool in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Berlin wool in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Saxony wool in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Saxony wool in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Saxony wool in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Germantown wool in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Germantown wool in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Germantown wool in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Andalusian wool in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Andalusian wool in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Andalusian wool in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Merino wool in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Merino wool in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Merino wool in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Cashmere wool in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Cashmere wool in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Cashmere wool in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Silk in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Silk in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Silk in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Linen in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Linen in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Linen in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Cotton in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Cotton in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from Cotton in 2 hours Will knit 1 pair of ladies' hose from Wool in 2½ hours Will knit 1 pair of men's hose from Wool in 3½ hours Will knit 1 pair of children's hose from

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BOLLMAN & CO., COMMISSION & FORWARDING merchants, 124 Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS, Commission merchants, agents for Pacific Coast Candle Fish, 54 Front street, corner Ash.

ABRAHAM, HIRSCHLER & CO., wholesale merchant, 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland.

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ABRAHAM, HIRSCHLER & CO., wholesale grocers, 2 and 4 N. Front street, Portland.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

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McCRAKEN & HASON, WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, 69 & 71 Front street, Portland.

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The Daily Oregonian.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1884.

## THE FISH WHEEL CASE.

**Suit for an Infringement of Patent and for an Account and Injunction.**

U. S. Circuit Court—District of Oregon.

Wednesday, March 26, 1884.

Thomas F. Williams v. William B. McCord et al. Before S. B. Story and James H. McBoy—No. 686. Suit for infringement of patent, and for an account and injunction.

(1) PATENT FOR "REVOLVING DIP NET."—The patent issued to Thomas F. Williams on August 2, 1881, and numbered 245,251 for an "improvement in Revolving Dip Nets," declared upon for want of both invention and novelty, the same having been invented and put in operation by Samuel Wilson at the Cascades of the Columbia in the spring of 1879 from which machine the said Williams, in the fall of that year and the spring of 1880, constructed his "Revolving Dip Net."

DEADY, J.:

This case was commenced on January 12, 1881, and is a complaint against the defendants for an account to recover damages for the wrongful use by them of a certain "revolving dip-net," alleged to have been invented by the plaintiff, and for a perpetual injunction restrain them from the further use thereof.

The bill alleges that the plaintiff, being the first and original inventor of such dip-net, on November 4, 1880, applied for letters patent therefor, which were duly issued to him on August 2, 1881, and numbered 245,251; that the defendants on March 1, 1882, without the consent of the plaintiff erected a "revolving dip-net on the south side of Bradford's island in the Columbia river, * * * embracing the improvement and invention described in said letters patent," and maintained the same "in operation during the fishing season of 1882," that is, from April 1 to August 1, to the damage of the plaintiff $100; and still continue to operate the same.

The defendants, answering the complaint, deny that the plaintiff is the original inventor of the net in question and that the same was not in public use when the plaintiff applied for his letters patent, and allege that said dip-net was fully described in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for May, 1860; that Samuel Wilson of Dallas, Iowa, invented and put in operation on the Columbia river the dip-net described in the bill in April, 1860, long before the alleged invention of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff surreptitiously availed himself of said Wilson's idea and invention and obtained said patent for the same, while the latter was engaged in perfecting it; but that neither said Wilson nor the plaintiff were the first inventors of said dip-net, and that the same had been in use in other places by other persons for the purpose of catching fish for many years before, specifying among others, sundry places and persons on the Catawba and Pee Dee rivers in North Carolina, where it had been in use, in some instances for more than fifty years; that on January 4, 1882, the defendant McCord, being the first and original inventor of certain improvements in a fish wheel, tends application for letters patent therefor, which on May 16 of the same year, were duly issued to him and other defendants, as the assignees of said McCord, and numbered 261,960, for an invention entitled a "Fish Wheel;" that afterwards in 1882 the defendants licensed the "Small Wheel Fishing Company," a corporation duly formed under the laws of Oregon, the defendants being the chief stockholders therein, to conduct such a fish wheel on the south side of Bradford's island, and that said corporation did construct and operate such wheel at said place during the fishing season of 1882, which is the same machine referred to and mentioned in the bill as being an infringement on the plaintiff's dip-net.

It appears from the evidence that long wooden dipping wheels have been used on various rivers in North Carolina for the purpose of taking shad and other fish, that were in the habit of constructing them as alleged in the answer. The wheel consisted of an axle or shaft of four or five feet in length, resting horizontally upon two upright posts or forked timbers planted on either side of a sluice or chute in the river, into which were let three pairs of arms or bows from three to eight feet long, owing to the depth of the water, and equidistant from each other. These arms were made of tough wood, and bent forward at the outer end like a plough handle and covered with a netting of twine so as to constitute a "dipper," not unlike in appearance and shape to the half-moon of a weir, the top of a fishing top buggy.

The wheel was turned down stream by the force of the current striking the back of the "dippers," one of which was always in the water, and into which the fish ascending the stream by that chute or sluice went, and were carried upward and backward over the shaft and lodged on an inclined trough inside of slats placed between the inner ends of the arms, on which they slid down into a box or tank immediately outside of the inshore post.

In the spring of 1879 and prior thereto, Samuel Wilson, a carpenter, so living at the Cascades of the Columbia, on the Washington side, conceived the idea of taking fish by means of a wheel driven by the current, and actually constructed one and put it in operation there by April, 1879, but the wreaking of the health of himself and family he returned to Iowa in May of that year, leaving his wheel in charge of James Parker, who took a lot for 24th to before the high water carried it away. Afterwards, on March 28, 1882, Wilson applied for a patent on his invention of "a new and improved fishing wheel," which was issued to him on September 12, 1882, and numbered 264,396.

In the specification it is described as "a wheel constructed with nets embraced in four or more sections thereof, to each of which nets an opening is made from the periphery or near it, and from which there is an escape toward the center of the wheel, and at one side, to a chute leading to a cage, net, or so arranged that the wheel being located in a fish-way to be operated by the water flowing through it or by another wheel attached to the shaft outside of a mill-way, the mouths of the passages into the nets of the wheel will open at the part of the wheel to the fish ascending the stream, to be entered by the nets as they attempt to pass under the wheel, whereby a fish at either side of the wheel rising to fall will be caught, carried up, and shunted out through the aforesaid side central passages into the chute, by which they will be delivered into the trap-cage, to be taken out at pleasure, as hereinafter more fully described." The size of the wheel might vary from 30 to 40 feet, owing to the depth of the water, and the one constructed was about 20 feet in diameter.

As early as the spring of 1877 the plaintiff lived at the Cascades of the Columbia, on the Oregon side, and was engaged in taking fish there, with the ordinary gill and dip-net; and has lived there ever since.

It is asserted in his testimony that he "conceived the idea of this revolving dip-net in the fall of 1878; and that he commenced to construct it then, but did not get the lumber in time to finish it for the fishing season of 1879, and therefore abandoned it or gave it up till the fall of that year, when he went to work on it again, and got it into operation in time for the fishing season of 1880; and afterwards obtained a patent for the same, as alleged in the bill.

In his specification the plaintiff describes his alleged invention as "a new and useful improvement in revolving dip-nets," and claims "as new" therein: (1) "The box-nets I, constructed with holes M at their inner ends, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the fish or nets are discharged as set forth: (2) The nets I, secured to arms of shaft E, leaving an opening at the front, central, or the inner part, for the inlet of the fish, and at the rear an opening for their outlet, as shown and described; and (3) The combination, with a rotary wheel having nets I, with discharge openings M into the hub, and having the inner part inclined inwards and said openings, of a receptacle, J, arranged as shown and described."

But the decided weight of the evidence is that in the fall of 1878 the plaintiff was engaged in getting together the material and preparing the timbers for a fish "trap" at the Cascades, and not a wheel or net, which he never completed, and is now falsely claiming to be the inventor or beginner of the "revolving dip net." And that in the fall of 1879 he availed himself of his knowledge of Wilson's inventions, thinking to be, that he had absorbed it, and constructed the machine for which he afterwards obtained a patent.

In the May number of *Harper's Monthly* for 1860 there is a wood cut of the North Carolina wheel (p. 849), illustrating an article—"The Shad and the Alewife."

The Wilson wheel, either as patented by himself or the plaintiff, although in the main anticipated by the North Carolina wheel, was, so far as appears, constructed without any knowledge of the existence of the latter, and is an improvement upon it in some material particulars.

So the plaintiff's wheel being a mere copy of Wilson's, with some immaterial changes in form and material, his patent is void, both for want of invention and novelty. Wilkes on Pat., 1871, 92.

The wheel used and patented by the defendants is probably an improvement on Wilson's—particularly in the arrangement of the baskets or nets, whereby they fish sendiscaraged below the shaft and are lyes to be lifted. But as the patent to the plaintiff appears to be void for the reasons stated, it is not necessary to consider that question.

But I am not certain from adding on behalf of the public, that I think the best disposition that could be made of this controversy would be for the legislature to interfere in the interest of the fish of the rivers, and prohibit the use of these murderous machines anywhere in the waters of the state.

The bill is dismissed with costs.

Mr. D. P. Hennely and Mr. William B. Gilbert for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. S. Nicho as for the defendant.

### Rough Railroading.

San Diego Union, Feb. 23.

W. H. Atwater, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messenger, and W. W. Burgess, postal route agent, who left here on the 31st ulted train of Friday, February 15, returned to town yesterday with the mail and express which went forward by that train. Mr. Atwater's experiences since leaving here have been exciting in the extreme, and will well bear narrating. It will be remembered that the train became blocked the same day she left here (Friday) on the Santa Margarita ranch, about three miles from the Bonita hotel. Before the great storm of Sunday last, every one on board the train, except Mr. Atwater, had either made their way to the ranch house or Mr. Dalzell, or gone forward to Fall Brook. Sunday morning Mr. Atwater attempted to reach Mr. O'Neil's, but found a great river of water between the train and the house, so he had to return in the car. He had had nothing to eat that day, as there was nothing on the train. A large number of gophers had taken refuge from the flood on the car wheels, and Mr. Atwater fell ed a number of these to use in case it came to the worst.

He stayed with the train throughout the day, Sunday. About 12 o'clock that night the track began to sink from the weight of the train, being undermined by water. Noticing this, Mr. Atwater, Conductor Dalzell and two of the train crew went about 100 yards, to firmer ground; and there it still remains, with the track gone on either side for a mile or more. Monday morning the prospects for getting help from the ranch house were no better, as the river had not fallen; so Mr. Atwater cooked and ate a couple of gophers, and then set to work and built a rude raft. This he launched, and then taking off his clothes and tying them over his head, pushed out from the bank, intending to land on the other side without much difficulty. But he reckoned without his host, for the raft was utterly unmanageable, and he was carried down stream at a fearful speed. He managed to hit "tall bank," however, and after being carried with the current about three miles, and passing over a couple of falls six feet or more high on the way, finally reached the opposite bank near the ranch house by catching a rope which was thrown to him by a sheep herder and being pulled ashore. It was late in the afternoon, however, before he reached Mr. O'Neil's and only a square meal, which was taken with a relish, as he had eaten nothing but the two gophers for two days. This adventure of Mr. Atwater's was a dear person as it was terrifying, and one which he does not care to repeat again soon.

A Lynn man undertook to lift ashes when the wind was blowing toward his neighbor's clothes line on wash day, and when the lady who had hung out the clothes discovered what he was up to the craziest being in Somerville asylum couldn't use a circumlocution to her in running round and talking. The cellar was made home by the jawing he got.—*Boston Post.*

### HUNTING FOR DEER.

**Where an English man Expected to Find Indians, Buffalo and, Deer.**

A rather rich hunting episode took place a few days ago in a woody suburb of a town not a thousand miles from Forest City. It happened that two men journeyed in the town for a few days an Englishman of the aspirate denominated in the west "tenderfoot." When he left Eng and he carried with him an extensive armament of weapons, offensive and defensive, and made notions of hunting to his fellow passengers on steamboat of the vast amount of game and buffalo that he should kill while in Yankeeland. When his ve sels hied on the forest of buildings in New York he was surprised. "But, my dear fellow, metropolis of the country, y u know." It must be big, you know!" A few hundred miles further on, and, of course, he would have all the buffalo hunting he had counted upon.

Arriving not far from Cleveland, he was very much disgusted at traveling so far without having had an opportunity to bounce one big arrow, and "chop," who heard him sigh, ordered him by the proffer of gentlemanly sport. These were no buffaloes or red Indians there, but by taking a short trip into the country he could shoot deer by the wholesome. The Englishman journals assented to the proposition of the sunny man, and on the following morning three friends who were admitted to participate in the joke drove with the arsenal and its owner to a place of swampy woods in five miles distant. On their arrival the young men left the "tenderfoot" seated on a stump surrounded by his guns to watch for deer and that they would drive up four deer to him to shoot. They had persuaded him to bring on refreshment, as they told him they would cook the deer as it could any anything else desired of some Indians in the neighborhood.

And from an early hour until late in the afternoon the stranger from a foreign land occupied the stump and its vicinity, bemoaning the non appearance of game and the complete disappearance of his companions. Indeed, toward nightfall, just as the Englishman had begun to relate his pitiful tale to a farmer, the missing jokers turned up with a story of losing their way in the labyrinths of forest, etc., dragging each wearily but hardly daring to so wild a place to express his sentiments freely, he finally allowed himself to be driven back to the hotels. It before he could be suborned himself, and to relate, the jokers vanished, and he is not to this day positive as to their names. The American hunters considered that they had exercised a good day of sport at the Englishman's cost.

### BEARS COMING OUT EARLY.

**Exciting Times for Some Woodsmen and Hunters in New York.**

The hoop-pole cutters and bark peelers in the neighborhood of Ellenville, New York are commencing early to talk of the presence of bears in unusual numbers in the mountains. They have emerged with their prey from their winter sleeping places several weeks before they are usually known to do. The Newburgh section sends in the story that a bark-peeler named Daggett attempted to capture a pair of cubs that he found snugly stowed away in a hollow stump. He was hurrying away with them when the mother appeared. Dagg ett kept the cubs in his hand and ran at the top of his speed. The old bear gained on him rapidly, however, and he put down one of the cubs, feeling that only one of her cubs had been rescued. She ran to the cub and Scott is said to have made the remainder of his journey unmolested.

The Woodcock country is credited over the adjoining three of four mountains by with a she bear and three cubs on Friday last. The party were in riding rabbits near the Orange county line. The boy fired at a rabbit, and at the sound of the gun a large bear came out from behind the root of a fallen tree. She was followed by three cubs, and rushed directly at the boy. The boy fired the muzzle-charged barrel of his gun at her, but as it was loaded with fine shot, the effect was only to increase the boy's fury. The bear soon were near, and appeared in time to save the boy, who was being crushed by the ferocious bear. The game of the party contained both up but the shot, but the bear attacked the latter and tore his quarters. While the men were riding into the old bear, the boy reloaded and carried away two of the cubs. The mother had received nine bullets charges of shot and was mortally wounded and fell dead before she had gone many steps. The bear was very thin, although large, and weighed but 200 pounds.

### Shocked by a Meteor.

New York Sun.

The steamship Egyptian Monarch, which left London on February 7, encountered a fresh gale and heavy head sea on the second day out. There were terrific squalls and much lightning. The gale continued for two days, increasing to a hurricane. On February 9, a heavy sea broke on board, smashing the rails, the saloon house, wheel-house, binnacle and the main deck, and damaging and displacing boats. During more than a week the hatches were battened down and the vessel was hove to under bare poles. They unite in praising the business and courage of the officers.

"I was on watch at 10 P. M., on the second day out," said the chief officer, "and was standing on the bridge. The night was very dark, a heavy gale had been blowing, and the atmosphere was heavily charged with electricity. I could feel it on my body. Suddenly there was a loud report, like that of a very slight pom der. A meteor explained just above the bridge, right over my head. I received a violent electric shock, and then I felt as though some giant had taken a feather bed and jammed me into a corner with it. At that I could hear the shock knocked the helmsman away from the wheel, and when it had passed the place smelled of brimstone. You could smell it clear down in the cabin. The captain, who was down stairs with some passengers, heard the report and came running up on deck to see if any one was killed. I've crossed the Atlantic 280 times, I've seen water spouts and fire balls in the southern seas, but I never saw anything at all like that and never heard of anything of the kind in northern latitudes."

Some of the sailors said they saw a red ball about the size of a cannon ball dart through the air, and that when it did explode tongs of fire leaped in every direction. The Egyptian Monarch arrived in port at 2 P. M. yesterday.

### THE ROTHIN.

CLARENDON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs M Bolton, dr City | A Bodson, Swenden | | |
| Mrs E Clough & c, Palouse | G Bonson, do | | |
| Miss Harris, do | W Lair Hill, Dallas | | |
| Miss M Guildden, Silverton | Johns, Marysville | | |
| Miss E Coolidge, do | Mrs Johns, do | | |
| H Stinson, Dallas | T Nicholl, Vancouver | | |
| Miss M Wheeler, do | Miss M Strange, do | | |
| Miss G Wheeler, do | L Rinne, Dallas | | |

OCCIDENTAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| E D Brockbehre, Clifton | C Delmarl, Cascades |
| W Bybee, Kalama | G P King, do |
| G Newcomb, New York | G Rose, do |
| J B Stewart, Cottage Grove | L G Stanton, Vancouver |
| H A Davis, Harrisburg | W Anderson, Alkali |
| R S Baxey, do | O Percy, do |
| Mrs Taylor, Du Lea | C I Sears, St Paul |
| G W Tiffany, Salem | E N Adams, Lewis river |
| F C Heitzler, do | W Z Bower, Corvallis |
| H E Nichols, Mt Coffin | J W Graham, Graham's Fy |
| C H King, do | W Crandall, A toria |
| E S Gregoire, St Paul | J Mullowney, do |
| F Gerwin waite, City | J Hammond, Chehalem |
| S Schmidt, Kalmier | F Patterson, do |
| G Dudley, Eugene | W P Gardner & son, Eugene |

ST. CHARLES.

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|---|---|
| G N Powers, Eugene | O N Pinrim, Vancouver |
| J H McClung, do | F R Neale, McCoys |
| J Fitzenderson, do | W Frazier, do |
| G L Mortendorf, do | Mrs C M Brockwood, Sandy |
| G H Scott, Oysterville | S Simon, Pendleton |
| J J Doheny, Walla Walla | H Wardtraer, San Francisco |
| B B McKenzie, do | S H Gould, do |
| A M Lovell, Oakland | A M Lovell Shaun, Jr, do |
| W C Westlake & wf, S Rose | Mrs F D Dleary, do |
| J Goodwin & wf, do | Mrs S C Williams, do |
| T F Dugan, Cowlitz | H Bath, do |
| J D Wagner & wf, S F | L G Shorne & wf, do |
| A Beers, N P R R | L Mayer & wf, Molalla |
| J D Morris, Vancouver, B C | M Office, do |
| W H Smith, Oregon, Mo | Mrs Leona Officer, do |
| Geo W Nye, do | Miss Anita Officer, do |
| John New & wf, do | Frank O'Connor, Lafayette |
| S Skeene, S F | L Bishop, Monmouth |
| Miss N O'Brien, S F | Mrs J B Stump, do |
| B O'Grien, Leadville, Col | A R Keller & wf, Salem |
| O Oakes, do | H Fisher, do |
| J Whitney Walla Walla | H E Alderman, do |
| J G Triplett, do | Wintevale & wf, Vancouver |
| | J Sears, Molalla |
| | Chas Nelson, do |
| | Mrs Mitchell, Dallas |
| | Mrs Hall, do |
| | Mrs Pickett, do |

RAYMOND.

| | |
|---|---|
| N Dacenberry, W W | A Rossman, W W |
| M Hinman, S F | J E Stevens, S F |
| R A Miller, St Helens | G W McBride, St Helens |
| G A Williams, S F | G A Ward, S F |
| W G Gooding, Chicago | Jas Barnes, Cincinnati |
| Wm Johnston, Chicago | Jas Quinn, Toronto |
| D Hadley, Waterford | John Ames, Seattle |
| A McKenzie, Tacoma | Wm Thomas, Seattle |
| B Franklin, Helena | J Granville, Helena |
| J McCarthy, Helena | B Davis, Portland |
| J McCarthy, Helena | John Thomas, Missoula |
| John McGill, Missoula | S Sherwood, Missoula |
| Billy Black, St Paul | J Dansing, Bismarck |
| J Ayers, St Paul | B McBready & wf, Tacoma |
| Wm Bernham, Bismarck | H Glenn, Dallas |
| J H Cavanaugh, W W | J Harrison, Shiloh |
| Ben Stephens, Dallas | Wm Short A wf, S F |
| C H Griffith, St Paul | J H Brawn and, S F |
| S Simons, S F | A Wheeler, St Paul |
| H Brener, St Paul | Chas Marsh, S F |
| A Schloeder, S F | H Franklin, S F |
| W G Keefer, S F | G H Bosch, St Helens |
| M L Carlton, Seattle | A Case, Newport |
| W E Turner, St Helens | S Bassett, S F |
| M Popple, Silverton | F E Williams, Alkali |
| B Wilson, Alkali | Ben McGee, do |
| H Stevenson, Alkali | M Rakowsky, Geneva |
| H Freeaman, S F | S Spence & wf, S F |
| H Rasbrosky, Dayton | Miss Lizzie Sloan, S F |
| Miss Louise Sloan, S F | C Nelson, Dallas |
| C H Newman, Dallas | J W G Colvan, S F |
| G W Babcock, Ranoom | |
| Wm Stebbins, S F | |

QUIMBY HOUSE.

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|---|---|
| F D Dorrer, St Paul | C Maloney, Salt Lake City |
| James Hart, do | John Stevens, do |
| T Lee, do | F M Wainville Martin, Cal |
| Mark Noble, Black's | Mrs Morel, Walla Walla |
| R Wagner, Hillsboro | W M Pumphrine, Por Grove |
| H A Tolbiey, Wallula | Miss Pumphrine, do |
| Chas Rosman, do | Mrs W P Bishop, S F |
| W Young & wf, U S A | Chas S Jenks, do |
| Miss Cr fail, Basile Locke | R S Miller, do |
| Miss H Hyde, Fr ove | James Wilson, do |
| W T Smith, Yreka | F Alexander, Oregon |
| Miss E A O'Neil, Cole Lks | W Hollmonds & wf, A rora |
| Miss Z N Lattlefield, do | G E Pope, Portland |
| Geo T Hennon, N Y | Jerry Connor, O-lio |
| C W Cline, Colfville | Dr Stead, Carcasse |
| J M Wyatt, Oregon | D S Dow, S F |
| C Maloney, Yerba Santa stn | W B Bell, Phoenix |
| F Hanaman, do | A D Marshall, S F |
| Jos Kennamond, Salem | H C Stewart, Grunnell, Ia |
| J H Beakley, do | H J Barnes, do |
| C L Spring, Corvin, Ind | John Sapington, do |
| Wm W Crane, do | M Connolly, Missouri |
| J W Johnson, Dardale | E H Dodd, do |
| W J Goffel, do | E L Dean, Hood river |
| E P Mayne, Hood river | James Clark, Chicago |
| Jo Mc Kenzie, W O Tel Co | Reynolds, Dalles R R Co |
| J Percival, Oregon | Norman Gillan, do |
| F McAuley, Cascade Locks | Mrs E S Deane, Astoria |
| E R Smith, Hood River, Minn | David Campbell, Colorado |
| S T Drake, Corvallis | A J Andrews, Baker City |
| H D Wagner & wf, S F | C B Gazzer, Corbette |
| A Beers, N P R R | W H Shepherd, Colorado |
| J D Morris, Vancouver, B C | C F Simon, Humboldt, Nev |
| W H Smith, Oregon, Mo | T J Davidson, do |
| Geo W Nye, do | M B Harding, do |
| John New & wf, do | C M Robbin, do |
| S Skeene, S F | F J Meyers & wf, S F |
| Miss N O'Brien, S F | L Ostrouke & w, Cheney |
| B O'Grien, Leadville, Col | G Wiley, do |
| O Oakes, do | Miss Annie B Richards, S F |
| J Whitney Walla Walla | J E Mudgey & wf, S F |
| J G Triplett, do | J S Sullivan, Walla Walla |

Except as to the blanket, the leggins and the color of her husband, many an educated white girl has made just such a match. The lot of the tutored white maiden is not so very different from that of the tutored red girl.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Sending 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office, for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate to the east.

### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THURSDAY, March 27.

The weather has ruled variable, several slight showers having fallen. A very few weeks will see the clear from frosts. The week's rainfall has not been important, and last week's figures are not substantially added to. Some parts of Umatilla county reported light rain Tuesday night and the eastern section is enjoying clouded skies, which were off forcing weather.

General trade shows an improvement in almost all branches. Imports are very free, with increased call from the interior.

Overland receipts include 50 ca 10 bbls syrup, 1,161 6 ca molasses, 49 tubs butter, 130 lbs candles, 6 ca lard, 1 bx sugar, 10 bx hams, 125 cs milk, 3 cs cigarettes, 152 pkgs tobacco, 1,250 cs coal oil, 107 bxs nails.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 2,894 ctls wheat, 1,361 bbls flour, 2 ctls oats, 201 ctls bran, 58 ctls grass, 57 bxs fruit, 2 bxs butter, 5 bbls hay. Also 3178 ctls wheat, 600 sks flour, 101 ctls milletuff, 6,695